

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 785 760 B1**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention  
of the grant of the patent:  
**06.12.2000 Bulletin 2000/49**

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61F 2/16**

(86) International application number:  
**PCT/US95/12735**

(21) Application number: **95935715.3**

(87) International publication number:  
**WO 96/11649 (25.04.1996 Gazette 1996/18)**

(22) Date of filing: **14.10.1995**

**(54) APPARATUS FOR CONTROLLED INSERTION OF INTRAOCULAR LENSES**

**VORRICHTUNG ZUM KONTROLLIERTEN EINSETZEN EINER INTRAOKULARLINSE**

**APPAREIL D'INSERTION CONTROLEE DE LENTILLES INTRA-OCULAIRES**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE**

• **MC NICHOLAS, Thomas, M.**  
**Laguna Niguel, CA 92677 (US)**

(30) Priority: **14.10.1994 US 323172**

(74) Representative: **Hutchins, Michael Richard et al**  
**FRY HEATH & SPENCE**  
**The Old College**  
**53 High Street**  
**Horley Surrey RH6 7BN (GB)**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**30.07.1997 Bulletin 1997/31**

(60) Divisional application: **00201469.4 / 1 023 880**

(56) References cited:  
**EP-A- 0 270 257** **WO-A-94/07436**  
**WO-A-94/20027** **US-A- 4 681 102**  
**US-A- 5 123 905** **US-A- 5 190 552**

(73) Proprietor: **Allergan Sales, Inc.**  
**Irvine, CA 92612 (US)**

(72) Inventors:  
• **BRADY, Daniel, G.**  
**Mission Viejo, CA 92692 (US)**

**EP 0 785 760 B1**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

## Description

### Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to apparatus for inserting a foldable intraocular lens (IOL) into the eye of a patient.

### Background of the Invention

[0002] As is well known, an IOL is used to replace the natural lens of the human eye when the natural lens becomes incapable of functioning as desired. A typical IOL includes an optic or lens and one or more fixation members for fixing the IOL in the desired position within the eye.

[0003] The optic of an IOL may be constructed of hard, nondeformable materials such as polymethylmethacrylate or of soft, deformable materials such as silicone based or acrylic based materials. One advantage of the deformable IOL'S is that they can be deformed into a configuration which permits them to be inserted through a smaller incision into the eye.

[0004] In deforming the IOL, the optic is typically folded in a way to cause the IOL to have smaller dimensions which enables it to be inserted through a smaller incision. An IOL which is deformed by forming it into a roll is also folded in the sense that the roll constitutes at least one fold. As used herein, a folded optic, folded IOL and folded condition have reference to an optic which is deformed in any manner, including rolling, that produces a fold.

[0005] It is desirable to compactly fold a foldable IOL because this can minimize the length of the incision necessary to insert the folded IOL into the eye. However, because IOL'S are very small, they are difficult to grasp and even more difficult to fold into an efficient, compact configuration of minimal dimensions. As an example of size, the optic of a foldable IOL may be in the neighborhood of about 5 to about 7 millimeters in diameter.

[0006] Various devices have been proposed for use in inserting a foldable IOL. For example, Bartell U.S. Patent 4,681,102 discloses a hingeably moveable cartridge which effectively facilitates the folding of a foldable IOL for insertion into the eye. In one useful embodiment of such an apparatus, the cartridge includes an elongated injection tube having an open distal end. The elongated injection tube receives the folded IOL from the hingeably movably portion of the cartridge. The IOL is passed out of the open distal end into the eye. Additionally, International Patent Application WO 94/07436, to Feingold, also discloses an intraocular lens insertion system for inserting a foldable IOL. In particular, FIG 30 shows a vertically beveled tip.

[0007] Although such insertion systems are generally very effective, further enhancements, for example, in the apparent strength of the insertion system and in the ability of the system to control the release of the IOL into the eye, would be advantageous.

### Summary of Invention

[0008] A new apparatus for surgically inserting a foldable IOL into an eye has been discovered. The present apparatus has sufficient strength and/or is sufficiently reinforced to insert a relatively tightly folded IOL through a small incision in the eye without breaking or bending, even though the injection portion or tube of the apparatus is made of polymeric material. In addition, the present apparatus allows the IOL to be released into the eye in a uniform and controlled manner, while reducing the risk that the IOL may become mispositioned, for example, flipped, during this insertion procedure. Thus, the need for post insertion manipulation of the IOL in the eye is advantageously reduced. Moreover, the IOL may be loaded into the present apparatus very speedily and reliably. The present apparatus is straightforward in construction and can be produced and used in a number of forms to suit the individual needs of the surgical application involved and/or the likes and dislikes of the surgeon. Using the present apparatus, the surgeon can easily and controllably place an IOL into the patient's eye through a small incision.

[0009] Accordingly, the invention provides an inserter for inserting a foldable intraocular lens into an eye of a patient comprising:-

[0010] A load chamber having a top having an uppermost position and joined to said top, at least one member defining a first lumen, said load chamber being adapted to receive an intraocular lens and to maintain the intraocular lens in a folded state when the intraocular lens is located in said first lumen, said top extending radially further from said first lumen than said at least one member; and

an injection tube joined to said load chamber, defining a second lumen aligned with said first lumen, and being adapted to receive the folded intraocular lens from the first lumen, said injection tube having a proximal end portion, a distal end portion and an open distal end in communication with said second lumen and through which the folded intraocular lens from said second lumen passes to be inserted into an eye, characterised in that said open distal end is beveled such that said open distal end faces towards the right when said top is at its uppermost position and said inserter is viewed directly from above the top with said distal end portion extending distally away. The inserter can comprise a hand piece adapted to be held in the hand of a human using the inserter to insert an IOL into an eye. The handpiece can include a bore having an opening adapted to receive the load chamber so that the proximal end portion of the injection tube is in reinforcing contact with the hand piece, preferably in abutting relation to the wall of the bore or the hand piece. The distal end portion of the injection tube extends distally of the handpiece. Using a handpiece which is in reinforcing contact with the proximal end portion of the injection tube enhances the apparent strength of the injection tube. Thus, even though the in-

jection tube is made of a polymeric material, as is preferred, the injection tube has sufficient apparent or reinforced strength to pass a relatively tightly folded IOL through the second lumen thereof and into a small incision in the eye without the injection tube breaking, bursting, or otherwise being distorted in configuration. This adds greatly to the usefulness and reliability of the present apparatus.

**[0011]** The load chamber and injection tube are preferably made of polymeric material, while the hand piece is preferably made of a metal.

**[0012]** The second lumen, defined by the injection tube, preferably has a smaller average cross-sectional area than does the first lumen. The proximal end portion of the injection tube has a wall thickness which is greater than the wall thickness of the distal end portion. This increased wall thickness is effective to add further additional strength to the injection tube. The distal end portion of the injection tube can have a relatively thin wall thickness so that it can be inserted into the eye through a small incision, for example, an incision of about 3.2 or about 3.0 or about 2.8 mm or less. The open distal end of the injection tube is such that the folded IOL from the second lumen passes through it to be inserted into the eye.

**[0013]** In one embodiment, the present inserters include a push rod sized and adapted to be passed through the bore of the hand piece, the first lumen of the load chamber and at least a portion of the second lumen of the injection tube to facilitate or urge the passage of an IOL from the first lumen through the second lumen and into an eye. In a particularly useful embodiment, the hand piece and push rod include segments with mutually engageable threads so that the push rod can be threaded onto the hand piece to pass the push rod through the bore of the hand piece. This threaded embodiment is very effective in controlling the movement of the folded IOL through the first and second lumens and into the eye.

**[0014]** Thus, as defined in the claims, the present IOL inserters comprise a load chamber having a top, defining a first lumen and being adapted to receive an IOL and to maintain the IOL in a folded state when the IOL is located in the first lumen; and an injection tube which defines a second lumen aligned with the first lumen and is adapted to receive the folded IOL from the first lumen. The injection tube has a proximal end portion, a distal end portion and an open distal end in communication with the second lumen and through which the folded IOL from the second lumen passes to be inserted into the eye. The open distal end of the injection tube is beveled so that the open distal end faces toward the right when the top of the load chamber is positioned to be the uppermost portion of the load chamber and the inserter is viewed from above. The beveling of the distal end opening is effective to reduce the size of the incision in the eye through which the distal end portion of the injection tube can pass relative to a substantially identical (for ex-

ample, in cross-sectioned area) injection tube including a distal end opening which is not beveled. The generally right facing beveled distal end opening, described herein, facilitates the passing of the IOL from the second lumen through the open distal end so that the IOL is released in the eye in a uniform and controlled manner, for example, with reduced risk of the IOL becoming mispositioned, e.g. flipped, during insertion into the eye. Using such an inserter, the IOL can be controllably and uniformly released into the eye in the desired position so that a reduced amount of manipulation of the IOL is required to properly place the IOL in the eye. As noted above, this is advantageous to avoid additional trauma to the eye caused by such post-insertion manipulation.

**[0015]** The beveled distal end opening can be employed alone or in combination with the previously described hand piece in reinforcing contact with the injection tube. In addition, unless expressly stated otherwise or unless two or more features are mutually inconsistent, each of the features described herein can be used in combination with any one or more of the other features described herein, and all such apparatus and methods are within the scope of the present invention.

**[0016]** As noted above, the open distal end of the injection tube is beveled, preferably at an angle of about 30° to about 60° and more preferably at an angle of about 45°, relative to the longitudinal axis of the inserter. Such beveling has been found to advantageously reduce the minimum size of incision through which the distal end portion of the injection tube can be passed relative to a substantially identical injection tube including an open distal end which is not beveled.

**[0017]** In a particularly useful embodiment, the injection tube further comprises a through slot which extends from the open distal end of the injection tube and terminates distally of the proximal end portion of the injection tube. This through slot is effective to allow for some flexibility in the distal end portion of the injection tube so that a smaller incision in the eye may be utilized for insertion of the IOL. The length of the through slot is preferably such as to provide such advantageous degree of flexibility while, at the same time, not compromising the integrity of the injection tube so that the configuration and structural integrity of the injection tube is substantially maintained. In addition, the width of the through slot is preferably such that the fixation member or members of the IOL do not stick in or grab onto the through slot. Thus, the through slot is preferably configured so that the fixation member or members are passed through the second lumen and into the eye without grabbing onto the through slot. The through slot is preferably elongated in a direction substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis of the inserter. With the distal end opening of the injection tube being beveled, the through slot intersects the open distal end at or near the proximal most portion of the open distal end.

**[0018]** The combination of a right facing beveled open distal end, and the through slot of the injection tube en-

hances the controllability of releasing the IOL into the eye. An inserter system including this combination of features has been found to reduce the risk that the IOL will become mispositioned in the inserter. Thus, the IOL is advantageously released in the eye in the desired position or orientation so that a reduced amount of post-insertion manipulation of the IOL is required.

[0019] In one embodiment of the invention, the inserter further comprises a holding element, preferably extending from the top of the load chamber, sized and adapted to be held in the hand of a human user of the inserter. This holding element is effective, for example, in placing the load chamber into the hand piece.

[0020] In a very useful embodiment, the load chamber comprises first and second members which are moveable, preferably hingeably moveable, relative to each other to place the load chamber in an opened position or in a closed position. The first and second members are preferably sized and adapted to receive an IOL in an unfolded state between the first and second members when the load chamber is in the opened position. The first and second members are sized and adapted to fold the IOL into a folded state as at least one of the first and second members are moved to place the load chamber in the closed position. In the closed position, the first and second members together define at least a portion of the first lumen of the load chamber.

[0021] Methods for inserting an IOL into a small incision in the eye, for example, using the present apparatus, are included within the scope of the present invention. In general, such methods comprise placing an IOL in an inserter as described herein; placing the open distal end of the injection tube at least partially into an eye; and causing the IOL to pass out of the open distal end of the injection tube and into the eye. In the event the load chamber includes first and second members, as described herein, the IOL is placed in the inserter so that the IOL in an unfolded state is located between the first and second members with the load chamber in the opened position. At least one of the first and second members is moved so as to place the load chamber in the closed position, thereby folding the IOL into a folded state. The open distal end of the injection tube is placed at partially into an eye and the folded IOL is caused to pass out of the open distal end of the injection tube and into the eye.

[0022] The foldable IOL'S insertable in the eye using the present apparatus and methods may be of any configuration suitable to perform the desired function in the eye. Such lenses often include a lens body or optic which has optical properties in the eye. Such lens body is foldable as set forth herein. In many instances, the lens body is generally circular. However, other configurations are also useful. In addition, the IOL'S may, and preferably do, include at least one flexible fixation member which is secured or attached to the optic. This flexible fixation member acts to fix the IOL in position in the eye. Examples of flexible fixation members include flex-

ible haptics which are preferably radially resilient and extend outwardly from the periphery of the lens body. Specific examples of such flexible haptics include plate haptics and those commonly known as J-loops and C-loops. Such haptics engage appropriate circumferential eye tissue adjacent the iris or within the capsular bag to fix the lens in position in the eye. A very useful IOL includes a plurality of, especially two, such flexible haptics.

[0023] The lens body may be made of any suitable material such as acrylic polymers, silicone polymers, hydrogel-forming polymers or other well known materials for foldable IOL instruction. The present inserter systems are particularly effective with IOLs having optics including silicone polymers. Preferably, the optic also includes an ultraviolet light absorber. The flexible fixation member or members may be made of any suitable material such as polymethacrylate, polypropylene, nylon, silicone polymers or other materials suitable for implantation into the eye.

[0024] As used herein, the terms "foldable" and "deformable" mean that an IOL, and in particular the lens body or optic of an IOL, can be temporarily reshaped so as to pass through a smaller incision relative to the incision required if the IOL was not temporarily reshaped.

[0025] These and other aspects and advantages of the present invention are set forth in the following detailed description and claims, particularly when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like parts bear like reference numerals.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0026] Fig. 1 is a front side view, in perspective, of an apparatus in accordance with the present invention with the load chamber in the opened position.

[0027] Fig. 2 is a front side view, in perspective, of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1 with the load chamber in the closed position.

[0028] Fig. 3 is a front side view, in perspective, of the apparatus shown in Fig. 2 loaded into a hand piece.

[0029] Fig. 4 is a side view, partly in cross-section, taken generally along line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

[0030] Fig. 5 is a somewhat schematic illustration showing the apparatus shown in Fig. 3, with the hand piece partially in cross-section, being used to insert an IOL into an eye.

#### Detailed Description of the Drawings

[0031] Fig. 1 shows an IOL inserter, shown generally at 10, including a load chamber 12 and an injection tube 14. Inserter 10 is an integrally formed, for example, molded, unit made of polymeric material, such as polypropylene or the like materials. Load chamber 12 includes a first member 16 and a second member 18 which are secured or joined together and are hingeably moveable relative to each other along line 20, which is

parallel to the longitudinal axis 30 of inserter 10.

**[0032]** Injection tube 14 includes a proximal end portion 22, a distal end portion 24 and an open distal end 26. A reinforcing collar 28 is coincidental with the proximal end portion 22 of injection tube 14.

**[0033]** Open distal end 26 is beveled at an angle of about 45° relative to the longitudinal axis 30 of the inserter 10.

**[0034]** Injection tube 14 includes a through slot 32 which extends from the open distal end 26 distally and terminates prior to the proximal end portion 22 of injection tube 14. Through slot 32 is elongated in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis 30 of inserter 10.

**[0035]** As shown in Fig. 1, inserter 10 is in the opened position. In contrast, in Fig. 2, inserter 10 is shown in the closed position. In the closed position, the load chamber 12 includes a top 33 which is a combination of top surfaces 34 and 36 of first wing 38 and second wing 40, respectively, of first member 16 and second member 18, respectively. First and second wings 38 and 40 are effective for a human user of inserter 10 to hold and manipulate the inserter 10 while using it, as described hereinafter.

**[0036]** Inserter 10 is described in more detail with reference to Fig. 4, which shows the inserter in combination with hand piece 70. When used in combination with hand piece 70, the load chamber 12 of inserter 10 is in the closed position, as shown in Fig. 2. With the load chamber 12 in the closed position, and top 32 being the uppermost portion of the load chamber, open distal end 26 of injection tube 14 is beveled at an angle of 45° relative to the longitudinal axis 30 of the inserter 10 so that the open distal end is generally right facing (when the inserter is viewed from above). In addition, through slot 32 intersects the open distal end 26 at the proximal most portion of the open distal end, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4.

**[0037]** Referring to Fig. 4, with load chamber 12 in the closed position, the load chamber defines a first lumen 52 which is elongated in a direction parallel to the longitudinal axis 30 of inserter 10. Injection tube 14 defines a distally tapering second lumen 54. The average cross-sectional area of second lumen 54 transverse to the longitudinal axis 30 is smaller than or reduced relative to the average cross-sectional area of the first lumen 52. The reinforcing collar 28, which is coincidental with the proximal end portion 22 of injection tube 14, has sufficient wall thickness so that the proximal end portion of the injection tube has a larger or greater wall thickness than the distal end portion 24 of the injection tube.

**[0038]** The first lumen 52 is aligned with the second lumen 54 so that a folded IOL in the first lumen can be passed directly from the first lumen into the second lumen. The proximal portion 58 of the second lumen 54 is defined by the proximal end portion 22 of the injection tube 14. This proximal portion 58 of second lumen 54 has a tapering cross-sectional area transverse to the longitudinal axis 30 of the inserter 10, with the cross-

sectional area decreasing in the distal direction. The taper of proximal portion 58 is more severe than the slight taper which exists in the distal portion 60 of the second lumen 54. The more severe taper in the proximal portion 58 is effective to further fold the IOL as the IOL is passed into the second lumen 54. This further folding is advantageous because the further folded IOL can be inserted into the eye through a smaller incision. The reinforcing collar 28 and the increased wall thickness of the proximal end portion 22 of injection tube 14 adds to the apparent strength of the injection tube.

**[0039]** With reference to Fig. 3, inserter 10 is shown in combination with hand piece 70 and push rod member 72. Hand piece 70 includes a relatively large, elongated first through opening 74 and a relatively small, elongated second through opening 76. Hand piece 70 includes a through bore 78 which extends from the proximal end 80 to the distal end 82 of the hand piece. The proximal end portion 84 of hand piece 70 includes threads 86 which are adapted to engage and mate with threads 88 of the proximal segment 90 of push rod member 72. Rod element 92 of push rod member 72 is adapted to pass through bore 78, first lumen 52, second lumen 54 and out of open distal end 26. Hand piece 70 and push rod member 72 are made of metal, such as surgical grade stainless steel or the like metals.

**[0040]** Inserter 10 is operated and functions as follows. When it is desired to load an IOL into inserter 10, the inserter is placed, for example, manually placed, in a configuration as shown in Fig. 1. With load chamber 12 in the opened position, an IOL, such as is shown generally at 100, is placed, for example, using forceps, in between first and second members 16 and 18. This placement is such that the anterior face 102 of optic 104 faces upwardly, as shown in Fig. 1. The filament haptics 106 and 108 of IOL 100 are located as shown in Fig. 1, so that the fixation members are located generally parallel to, rather than transverse to, the longitudinal axis 30.

**[0041]** With IOL 100 placed as shown in Fig. 1, first and second members 16 and 18 are hingeably moved relative to each other, for example, by manually bringing first and second wings 38 and 40 together, to place the load chamber 12 in the closed position, as shown in Fig. 2. With load chamber 12 in the closed position, IOL 100 is in a folded state, that is optic 104 is folded. The relative movement of first and second members 16 and 18 to move the load chamber from the open position to the closed position is effective to fold the lens. The folded IOL 100 is now located in the first lumen 52. For clarity sake, the folded IOL is not shown in any of Figs. 2, 3, 4 or 5.

**[0042]** With the inserter 10 configured as shown in Fig. 2 and folded IOL 100 located in first lumen 52, the inserter 10 is placed in association with hand piece 70, as shown in Fig. 3. In this configuration, the distal end portion 24 of injection tube 14 extends distally beyond the distal end 82 of hand piece 70. As shown in Fig. 4,

the distal portion 85 of hand piece 70 includes an inner wall 87 which is configured to receive reinforcing collar 28 in abutting relation. This abutting contact between hand piece 70 and reinforcing collar 28 adds to the apparent strength of the injection tube 14 so that folded IOL 100 can be passed from the first lumen 52 into the second lumen 54 (so that the folded IOL 100 can be further folded so as to be inserted into the eye through a smaller incision), through the second lumen and out of the open distal end 26 without breaking, bursting or otherwise distorting the configuration of the injection tube.

[0043] With inserter 10 so placed relative to hand piece 70, push rod member 72 is placed into the through bore 78 of the hand piece starting at the proximal end 80. As threads 88 come in contact with and engage threads 86, the push rod member 72 is rotated, as shown in Fig. 5, so as to thread the push rod member onto the proximal end portion 84 of hand piece 70. By gradually moving push rod element 92 through bore 78 of hand piece 70, the folded IOL 100 is urged to move from first lumen 52 into second lumen 56, through open distal end 26 and into the eye.

[0044] Referring now to Fig. 5, the IOL 100 is to be placed in eye 120 into an area formerly occupied by the natural lens of the eye. Fig. 5 shows the sclera 122 having an incision through which the distal end portion 24 of injection tube 14 is passed. Alternately, the incision can be made through the cornea. Distal end portion 24 has a sufficiently small cross-section to pass into the eye 122 through a 3.0 mm incision in the sclera 122.

[0045] The injection tube 14 is manipulated within eye 122 until it is positioned so that IOL 100 can be properly positioned in eye 122, that is in the anterior chamber, the posterior chamber, the capsular bag 124 or in the sulcus, after being released. Thus, the surgeon is able to controllably position the distal end portion 24 of injection tube 14, with IOL 100 in the first lumen 52 of load chamber 12. Once distal end portion 24 is so positioned, the rod element 92 is urged distally, by rotating (threading) push rod member 72 onto hand piece 70, to pass the IOL 100 into and through the second lumen 54, through the open distal end 26 of injection tube 14 and into the eye 120. The anterior face 102 of IOL 100 faces generally forwardly in the eye 120 as the IOL is released from the inserter 10. In other words, the IOL 100 passes through first lumen 52, second lumen 54 and open distal end 26 and into eye 120 without flipping or otherwise becoming mispositioned. Only a relatively small amount of, if any, post-insertion re-positioning is needed to properly position IOL 100 in eye 120.

[0046] After the IOL 100 has been inserted into the eye, the rod element 92 is moved proximally into the injection tube 14 and the distal end portion 24 of the injection tube is removed from the eye. If needed, the IOL 100 can be repositioned in the eye by a small, bent needle or similar tool inserted into the same incision. The use of the present insertion apparatus reduces or minimizes the need for post-insertion manipulation of IOL

100.

[0047] Once the IOL 100 is properly positioned in eye 120 and inserter 10 is withdrawn from the eye, the incision in the sclera may be mended, for example, using conventional techniques. After use, inserter 10 is preferably disposed of. Hand piece 70 and push rod member 72 can be reused, after sterilization/disinfection.

[0048] The present IOL insertion apparatus is straightforward and easy to use and practice. The present invention provides for an effective and controlled insertion of foldable IOLs into eyes. The present system very conveniently provides for precise positioning of the IOL in the eye and controlled IOL release so as to reduce, or even eliminate, the risk of damaging the eye as a result of IOL insertion or post surgical manipulation to properly position the IOL in the eye.

[0049] While this invention has been described with respect of various specific examples and embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto and that it can be variously practiced within the scope of the following claims.

#### Claims

1. An inserter (10) for inserting a foldable intraocular lens (100) into an eye of a patient comprising:

a load chamber (12) having a top (33) having an uppermost position and joined to said top (33), at least one member (16,18) defining a first lumen (52), said load chamber (12) being adapted to receive an intraocular lens (100) and to maintain the intraocular lens (100) in a folded state when the intraocular lens (100) is located in said first lumen (52), said top (33) extending radially further from said first lumen (52) than said at least one member (16,18); and an injection tube (14) joined to said load chamber (12), defining a second lumen (54) aligned with said first lumen (52), and being adapted to receive the folded intraocular lens (100) from the first lumen (52), said injection tube (14) having a proximal end portion (22), a distal end portion (24) and an open distal end (26) in communication with said second lumen (54) and through which the folded intraocular lens (100) from said second lumen (54) passes to be inserted into an eye, characterized in that said open distal end (26) is beveled such that said open distal end (26) faces towards the right when said top (33) is at its uppermost position and said inserter (10) is viewed directly from above the top (33) with said distal end portion (24) extending distally away.

2. The inserter (10) of claim 1 wherein said load chamber (12) has a closed position and a wing (38,40) is

- joined to and extends away from said at least one member (16,18) and defines said top (33) of said load chamber (12) with said load chamber (12) in the closed position.
3. The inserter (10) of claim 1 wherein said inserter (10) has a longitudinal axis (30) and said open distal end (26) is beveled at an angle in the range from 30° to 60°.
  4. The inserter (10) of claim 1 which further comprises a hand piece (70) adapted to be held in the hand of a human using said inserter (10), said hand piece (70) including an open distal end (82) and a bore (78) having a laterally -extending opening (74,76) through which said load chamber (12) is received in said bore (78) said top (33) of said load chamber (12) extends outwardly from said laterally extending opening (74,76) and said distal end portion (24) of said injection tube (14) extends distally from said open distal end (82) of said hand piece (70) when said load chamber (12) is received in said bore (78).
  5. The inserter (10) of claim 1 which further comprises a hand piece (70) adapted to be held in the hand of a human using said inserter (10) to insert the intraocular lens (100) into an eye, said hand piece (70) including a bore (78) having an open distal end (82) adapted to receive said load chamber (12) so that said proximal end portion (22) of said injection tube (14) is in reinforcing contact with said hand piece (70) and said distal end portion (24) of said injection tube (14) extends distally from said open distal end (82) of said hand piece (70).
  6. The inserter (10) of claim 5 wherein said proximal end portion (22) of said injection tube (14) is in abutting relation to said hand piece (70).
  7. The inserter (10) of claim 5 which further comprises a push rod (72) sized and adapted to be passed through said bore (78), said first lumen (52) and at least a portion of said second lumen (54) to facilitate the passage of an intraocular lens (100) from said first lumen (52) through said second lumen (54) and into an eye.
  8. The inserter (10) of claim 1 wherein said injection tube (14) further comprises a through slot (32) which extends to said open distal end (26) and terminates distally of said proximal end portion (22).
  9. The inserter (10) of claim 8 wherein said open distal end (26) has a proximal most portion and said through slot (32) intersects said open distal end (26) at or near the proximal most portion of said open distal end (26).
  10. The inserter (10) of claim 1 wherein said load chamber (12) comprises first and second members (16,18) which are moveable relative to each other to place said load chamber (12) in an opened position or in a closed position, and said first and second members (16,18) are sized and adapted to receive an intraocular lens (100) in an unfolded state between said first and second members (16,18) when said load chamber (12) is in the opened position to fold the intraocular lens (100) into a folded state as at least one of the first and second members (16,18) are moved to place said load chamber (12) in the closed position.
  11. The inserter (10) of claim 10 wherein said first and second members (16,18) are hingeably moveable relative to each other.
  12. The inserter (10) of claim 10 wherein said first and second members (16,18) define said first lumen (52) with said load chamber (12) in the closed position.
  13. The inserter (10) of claim 11 wherein said first and second members (16,18) define said first lumen (52) with said load chamber (12) in the closed position.
  14. The inserter (10) of claim 12 wherein first and second wings (38,40) are joined to and extend away from said first and second members (16,18), respectively, and define said top (33) of said load chamber (12) with said load chamber (12) in the closed position.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Einsetzvorrichtung zum Einsetzen einer faltbaren intraokularen Linse (100) in ein Auge eines Patienten, mit:

einer Ladekammer (12), die einen Oberteil (33) mit einer am weitesten obenliegenden Position und, verbunden mit dem Oberteil (33), zumindest einen Teil (16, 18) aufweist, der einen ersten Freiraum (52) bildet, wobei die Ladekammer (12) zur Aufnahme einer intraokularen Linse (100) und zum Festhalten der intraokularen Linse (100) in einem gefalteten Zustand ausgebildet ist, wenn sich die intraokulare Linse (100) in dem ersten Freiraum (52) befindet, wobei sich der Oberteil (33) in Radialrichtung weiter von dem ersten Freiraum (52) entfernt erstreckt, als der zumindest eine Teil (16, 18), und

einem Einführrohr (14), das mit der Ladekammer (12) verbunden ist, einen zweiten, mit dem

- ersten Freiraum (52) ausgerichteten Freiraum (54) bildet und zur Aufnahme der gefalteten intraokularen Linse (100) von dem ersten Freiraum (52) aus ausgebildet ist, wobei das Einführrohr (14) einen innenliegenden Endabschnitt (22), einen außenliegenden oder freien Endabschnitt (24) und ein offenes außenliegendes Ende (26) in Verbindung mit dem zweiten Freiraum (54) aufweist, durch das hindurch die gefaltete intraokulare Linse (100) von dem zweiten Freiraum (54) hindurch gelangt, um in ein Auge eingesetzt zu werden, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das offene außenliegende Ende (26) so abgeschrägt ist, daß das offene außenliegende Ende (26) nach rechts gerichtet ist, wenn sich der Oberteil (33) an seiner obersten Stellung befindet und die Einsetzvorrichtung (10) direkt von oberhalb des Oberteils (33) aus betrachtet wird, wobei sich der außenliegende Endabschnitt (24) nach außen hin fort erstreckt.
2. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Ladekammer (12) eine geschlossene Stellung aufweist und ein Flügel (38, 40) mit dem zumindest einen Teil (16, 18) verbunden ist, sich von diesem fort erstreckt und den Oberteil (33) der Ladekammer (12) bildet, wenn sich die Ladekammer (12) in der geschlossenen Stellung befindet.
  3. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Einsetzvorrichtung (10) eine Längsachse (30) aufweist und das offene außenliegende Ende (26) unter einem Winkel abgeschrägt ist, der im Bereich von 30° bis 60° liegt.
  4. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 1, die weiterhin ein Handstück (70) aufweist, das so ausgebildet ist, daß es in der Hand eines die Einsetzvorrichtung (10) verwendenden Benutzers gehalten werden kann, wobei das Handstück (70) ein offenes außenliegendes Ende und eine Bohrung (78) mit einer sich lateral erstreckenden Öffnung (74, 76) einschließt, durch die hindurch die Ladekammer (12) in der Bohrung (78) aufgenommen wird, wobei sich der Oberteil (33) der Ladekammer (12) von der sich lateral erstreckenden Öffnung (74, 76) aus nach außen erstreckt und der außenliegende Endabschnitt (24) des Einführrohres (14) sich nach außen hin aus dem offenen außenliegenden Ende (82) des Handstückes (70) erstreckt, wenn die Ladekammer (12) in der Bohrung (78) aufgenommen ist.
  5. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 1, die weiterhin ein Handstück (70) aufweist, das so ausgebildet ist, daß es in der Hand eines die Einsetzvorrichtung (10) verwendenden Benutzers gehalten werden kann, um die intraokulare Linse (100) in ein Auge einzusetzen, wobei das Handstück (70) eine Bohrung (78) mit einem offenen außenliegenden Ende (82) zur Aufnahme der Ladekammer (12) derart einschließt, daß der außenliegende Endabschnitt (22) des Einführrohres (14) in Abstützkontakt mit dem Handstück (70) steht und der außenliegende Endabschnitt (24) des Einführrohres (14) sich nach außen hin aus dem offenen außenliegenden Ende (82) des Handstückes (70) erstreckt.
  6. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 5, bei der der innenliegende Endabschnitt (22) des Einführrohres (14) in Abstützbeziehung zu dem Handstück (70) steht.
  7. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 5, die weiterhin eine Schubstange (72) aufweist, die so bemessen und ausgebildet ist, daß sie durch die Bohrung (78), den ersten Freiraum (52) und zumindest einen Teil des zweiten Freiraumes (54) hindurchgeführt werden kann, um den Durchgang einer intraokularen Linse (100) von dem ersten Freiraum (52) durch den zweiten Freiraum (54) und in ein Auge zu erleichtern.
  8. Einsetzvorrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der das Einführrohr (14) weiterhin einen durchgehenden Schlitz (32) aufweist, der sich zu dem offenen außenliegenden Ende (26) hin erstreckt und an einer von dem innenliegenden Endabschnitt (22) entfernten Stelle endet.
  9. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 8, bei der das offene außenliegende Ende (26) einen am weitesten innenliegenden Abschnitt aufweist, und daß der durchgehende Schlitz (32) das offene außenliegende Ende (26) an oder in der Nähe des am weitesten innenliegenden Teils des offenen außenliegenden Endes (26) schneidet.
  10. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Ladekammer (12) erste und zweite Teile (16, 18) aufweist, die relativ zueinander beweglich sind, um die Ladekammer (12) in eine geöffnete Stellung oder in eine geschlossene Stellung zu bringen, und bei der die ersten und zweiten Teile (16, 18) so bemessen und ausgebildet sind, daß sie eine intraokulare Linse (100) in einem ungefalteten Zustand zwischen den ersten und zweiten Teilen (16, 18) aufnehmen, wenn sich die Ladekammer (12) in der geöffneten Stellung befindet, um die intraokulare Linse (100) auf einen gefalteten Zustand zu falten, wenn zumindest eines der ersten und zweiten Teile (16, 18) bewegt wird, um die Ladekammer (12) in die geschlossene Stellung zu bringen.
  11. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 10, bei der die ersten und zweiten Teile (16, 18) gelenkig be-



züglich einander beweglich sind.

12. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 10, bei der die ersten und zweiten Teile (16, 18) den ersten Freiraum (52) bilden, wenn sich die Ladekammer (12) in der geschlossenen Stellung befindet. 5
13. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 11, bei der die ersten und zweiten Teile (16, 18) den ersten Freiraum (52) bilden, wenn sich die Ladekammer (12) in der geschlossenen Stellung befindet. 10
14. Einsetzvorrichtung (10) nach Anspruch 12, bei der erste und zweite Flügel (38, 40) so verbunden sind, daß sie sich von den ersten bzw. zweiten Teilen (16, 18) forterstrecken und den Oberteil (33) der Ladekammer (12) bilden, wenn sich die Ladekammer (12) in der geschlossenen Stellung befindet. 15

#### Revendications

1. Un appareil d'insertion (10) pour insérer une lentille intra-oculaire (100) pliable dans un oeil d'un patient comprenant: 25
 

une chambre de chargement (12) ayant un sommet (33) comportant une position la plus élevée possible et reliée à ce sommet (33), au moins un élément (16,18) définissant une première lumière (52), cette chambre de chargement (12) étant adaptée pour recevoir une lentille intra-oculaire (100) et pour maintenir la lentille intra-oculaire (100) dans un état plié lorsque la lentille intra-oculaire (100) est positionnée dans cette première lumière (52), ce sommet (33) s'étendant radialement plus loin à partir de cette première lumière (52) que cet au moins un élément (16,18); et 30

un tube d'injection (14) raccordé à cette chambre de chargement (12), définissant une seconde lumière (54) en alignement avec cette première lumière (52), et étant adapté pour recevoir la lentille intra-oculaire pliée (100) depuis la première lumière (52), ce tube d'injection (14) comportant une partie terminale proximale (22), une partie terminale distale (24) et une extrémité distale (26) ouverte en communication avec cette seconde lumière (54) et au travers de laquelle la lentille intra-oculaire pliée (100) depuis cette seconde lumière (54) passe pour être insérée dans un oeil, caractérisé en ce que cette extrémité distale ouverte (26) est biseautée de telle façon que l'extrémité distale ouverte (26) est orientée vers la droite lorsque ce sommet (33) est à sa position la plus élevée et cet appareil d'insertion (10) est vu directement depuis le dessus du sommet (33), cette partie ter- 40

minale distale (24) s'écartant distalement.

2. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 1 dans lequel cette chambre de chargement (12) comporte une position fermée et une aile (38,40) est raccordée et s'écarte depuis cet au moins un élément (16,18) et définit ce sommet (33) de cette chambre de chargement (12), cette chambre de chargement (12) étant en position fermée.
3. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 1 dans lequel cet appareil d'insertion (10) comporte un axe longitudinal (30) et cette extrémité distale ouverte est biseautée selon un angle dans l'intervalle de 30 à 60°.
4. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 1 qui en outre comporte une poignée (70) adaptée pour être maintenue par la main d'un être humain utilisant cet appareil d'insertion (10), cette poignée (70) comportant une extrémité distale ouverte (82) et un alésage (78) ayant une ouverture s'étendant latéralement (74,76) au travers de laquelle la chambre de chargement (12) est reçue dans cet alésage (78), ce sommet (33) de cette chambre de chargement (12) s'étend vers l'extérieur depuis cette ouverture (74,76) disposée latéralement et cette partie terminale distale (24) de ce tube d'injection (14) s'étend distalement depuis cette extrémité distale ouverte (82) de cette poignée (70) lorsque cette chambre de chargement (12) est reçue dans cet alésage (78).
5. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 1 qui comprend en outre une poignée (70) adaptée pour être maintenue par la main d'un être humain utilisant cet appareil d'insertion (10) pour insérer la lentille intra-oculaire (100) dans un oeil, cette poignée (70) comportant un alésage (78) ayant une extrémité distale ouverte (82) adaptée pour recevoir cette chambre de chargement (12) de sorte que la partie terminale proximale (22) de ce tube d'injection (14) est en contact de renforcement avec cette poignée (70) et cette partie terminale distale (24) de ce tube d'injection (14) s'étend distalement depuis cette extrémité distale ouverte (82) de cette poignée (70).
6. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 5 dans lequel cette partie d'extrémité proximale (22) de ce tube d'injection (14) est ajustée à cette poignée (70).
7. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 5 qui comprend en outre une tige de poussée (72) dimensionnée et adaptée pour passer au travers de cet alésage (78), cette première lumière (52) et au moins une partie de seconde lumière (54) pour fa- 55

ciliter le passage d'une lentille intra-oculaire (100) depuis cette première lumière (52) au travers de cette seconde lumière (54) et dans un oeil.

8. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 1 5  
dans lequel ce tube d'injection (14) comprend en outre une fente (32) qui s'étend vers cette extrémité distale ouverte (26) et se termine distalement à partir de cette partie d'extrémité proximale (22). 10
9. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 8 10  
dans lequel cette extrémité distale ouverte (26) comporte une partie la plus proximale et cette fente (32) intersecte cette extrémité distale ouverte (26) à ou près de la partie la plus proximale de cette extrémité distale ouverte (26). 15
10. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 1 20  
dans lequel cette chambre de chargement (12) comprend un premier et second éléments (16,18) qui sont mobiles l'un par rapport à l'autre pour disposer cette chambre de chargement (12) dans une position ouverte ou dans une position fermée et ces premier et second éléments (16,18) sont dimensionnés et adaptés pour recevoir une lentille intra-oculaire (100) dans un état non plié entre ces premier et second éléments (16,18) lorsque cette chambre de chargement (12) est dans une position ouverte pour plier la lentille intra-oculaire (100) dans un état plié lorsque au moins un de ces premier et second éléments (16,18) sont déplacés pour disposer cette chambre de chargement (12) en position fermée. 25 30
11. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 10 35  
dans lequel ces premier et seconde éléments (16,18) sont mobiles l'un par rapport à l'autre au moyen d'une charnière.
12. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 10 40  
dans lequel ces premier et second éléments (16,18) définissent cette première lumière (52), cette chambre de chargement (12) étant en position fermée.
13. L'appareil d'insertion (11) de la revendication 11 45  
dans lequel ces premier et second éléments (16,18) définissent cette première lumière (52), cette chambre de chargement (12) étant en position fermée.
14. L'appareil d'insertion (10) de la revendication 12 50  
dans lequel ces premier et second ailes (38,40) sont reliées à un endroit écarté de ces premier et second éléments (16,18), respectivement, et définissent ce sommet (33) de cette chambre de chargement (12), cette chambre de chargement (12) étant en position fermée. 55



